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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The ninth number of the "University Gazette" will contain an article on Tennyson's later Poems, by Mr. J. E. MacPherson.

Editorials.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL.

The rapid strides which have been made in the common education of the people during the last decade, and the recognition of the importance of the duty devolving upon those engaged in the teaching of the rising generations, has given rise to what is known

as the "new profession." To maintain its prominence and reputation, and to prevent it from degenerating into a mere drudgery—a mere receptacle for those who, from lack of mental ability, or courage, are unable to enter the more exalted stations of life—the teacher should be thoroughly trained in the theoretical and practical arts of the profession. McGill, long since recognizing this great fact, and realizing her obligation in this respect, affiliated the Provincial Protestant Normal School. The number of teachers sent forth from the Normal School into the schools of the City of Montreal and throughout the Province, and the great reforms that have been accomplished by their influence, attest the wisdom of her course. The school system, now in operation in the Province, is largely the work of one of McGill's many distinguished men, and a pupil of the Normal School. The ardent men who have in the past been entrusted with the management of the school deserve great credit for the work they have done, and done so well. Undoubtedly many of their deficiencies are apparent to the present generation, but these were men who have done yeoman service in the cause of education in this Province. These men are one by one dropping from active duty, and their places are being filled by younger and more active workers. In selecting their successors, great care should be exercised by those in authority to appoint only those who are pre-eminently qualified, mentally and morally, to fill such very important and responsible positions; and great weight should be placed upon the educational attainments. Under a supervision of a man endowed with the keen and broad intellect of the present Principal, Dr. Robbins, little apprehension need be felt for the future success of the school.

Lately great exertions have been put forth to follow a course of study there which would lead directly to the Arts Course in the University, and this has so far been effected that this year the Academy class has been transferred to the first year in Arts, under certain conditions, which still connect the students with the Normal School. This is only as it should be, and the sooner that the authorities believe that the time has come to demand that aspirants for teachers in academies and the higher schools, should complete the full Arts Course, the better will it be for education in the Province. Ontario practically demands that

qualification now. When that time arrives the present difficulty encountered by many graduates of the University, seeking for the diploma of the Normal School, would perforce disappear. At present the position of a graduate, who has been so unfortunate as not to take second class standing in Latin and Greek at the intermediate examination, and has dropped one or both of these subjects during the two last years, is anomalous indeed. Under the present regulations a graduate may even be a medallist and distinguished in many respects, but lacking this imaginary requisite, although perfectly eligible, at least educationally in the neighboring provinces, and even in the United States, is debarred from obtaining the diploma necessary for qualification as a teacher in the public schools of his native province. This has proven a pernicious and formidable obstacle since the new regulations have come into force, and the result has been that more than one graduate, who would have proven a credit to the teaching body, has been compelled to turn to other employments, and this year more than one fourth-year student are in the same position. When so much is being said and written concerning the value of the B.A. degree as an equivalent to the preliminary examination exacted by the learned professions, may it not be *à propos* to suggest that this degree be recognized to its fullest in this profession, entrance to which is not complicated by the difference of religion and the early training of the candidates.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

If McGill is slow in awaking to her responsibility as a Canadian University, it is not for any lack of patriotic enterprise in her environs. Since our last editorial on this subject, we notice with pleasure the announcement of a new periodical published in connection with the Society for Historical Studies in this city—"Canadiana: a Collection of Canadian Notes"—in reference to which "Laclede" says—"Canadiana is a sign of the times. Here, again, Montreal is leading the country in a broad field of literature."

* * * * *

It will be devoted to the by-paths, the findings, the scraps, the discoveries of our inexhaustible treasures of history. An undertaking equally commendable is the formation of a Society for the Study of Canadian Literature, which aims to enroll among its members all who are in any way interested in the subject, whether authors or not, and the inaugural address of which was delivered on Wednesday, Jan. 23rd.

It is a pity that movements such as these should not be aided and encouraged by that which is looked

upon as the city's intellectual centre—the University. Many of our graduates are working hard in Canada's cause, and these are they who feel sufficient interest in the land of their birth or adoption to become intelligently acquainted with what concerns her. But there are others—we fear, the majority—whose ignorance begets indifference, and had these been given the advantage of a thorough course at McGill, such as we advocate, perhaps one would not find B.A.'s, in their New Year's addresses to Sunday School children, speaking of "that dryest of all studies—Canadian History."

We repeat that McGill should found a Chair of Canadian History and Literature. The object of this step might be well expressed in the following words from the prospectus of *Canadiana*:—"To foster and stimulate the sentiment which is growing among Canadians—of interest in the past, pride in the present, and confidence in the future of the Dominion." But many are the claims upon her not overflowing coffers, and it is her graduates who should make a special effort to establish what would place our University first in the Dominion, and Canada first at McGill.

COLLEGIATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A movement is on foot to institute an association of journalists connected with College papers, on the same basis as the Press Associations, common in all communities. The scheme would deserve support if it were feasible, but there are features connected with College journalism that the daily press has not to contend with; the *personel* of the editorial boards is continually changing, and there is not the same community of interest or feeling that binds together members of one great profession, but something might be attempted to bring the managers of so many papers into a closer relation. College journals possess a certain influence, but it is chiefly local, and any effort that tends to concentrate their energy will be productive of good. Such a union would give a dignity to a work that is often thankless, and induce students to keep a closer watch on their representatives, and take a deep interest in their efforts. The journals would keep in truer touch with each other, a broader University sentiment would prevail, and a combined effort could be more effectually made for the common good. At present there is a marked lack of unity among the papers, and there does not seem to be enough editorial acquaintances with the needs and methods of each other. A study of the exchanges helps to counteract this, but such work is confined

usually to one editor, who makes very little use of the information he obtains.

The promoters of the plan may be assured of the support of THE GAZETTE in any scheme to broaden and strengthen college journalism.

THE DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The Delta Sigma Society is to be encouraged in the new step it is taking. A special plan of work has been laid out for this session. Instead of having the essays and debates on any and every subject which the committee recommend, all the work is to tend in one direction, namely—to the study of the Renaissance in as many of its aspects as possible. Essays will be written on the growth of science and art, and on the many discoveries of the world and universe which were made at that time. Debates will be framed to discuss questions and theories then in vogue; with this in view, a most interesting and instructive programme has been prepared. The Prize Essay Competition, which was instituted by the Society last year, will, in accordance with this plan, have for the subject of the essays—"Painting of the Renaissance and its Principles."

The Society, heretofore, has been unable to do what it wanted in the way of benefiting all its members, and it is hoped that this change will bring about the desired result.

At the essay meetings, it has been the custom to read two short essays on different subjects. These, if they aroused and interested for the time being, did not do much else, except for those who prepared them. The same thing, though in a less degree, may be said of the debates, resulting in no very apparent benefit to the non-acting members. Under the new régime, a greater interest must be aroused, and a greater benefit derived from the fact that all, though working in different channels, have the same end in view. There is ample scope for each member to exercise her peculiar abilities, and a most successful result is anticipated.

LADY STUDENTS OF ZÜRICH.

Zürich is the only University German ladies can, at present, attend. There are but seventeen who avail themselves of the privilege, and among the number are Americans, English, Poles, and Swiss. Germany can, therefore, not boast of many. German women are taught, from their childhood, to look up to the male sex as superior to themselves, and to repress any "unladylike" ambition, such as following a college course. They have no courage to force their way, to undergo a training, which, in the present condition

of German society, would lead to much disappointment. Their cause has not had a good start, owing to the number of Russian ladies who followed the lectures at Zürich, and who created much scandal by smoking, dressing differently from other women, and making themselves generally conspicuous. These Russian students have, however, been expelled, and the professors are now much better pleased with their female auditory. But to get this movement satisfactorily forward, the German women will have to combine in using their influence to reach this end. Let them take for their mottoes that "Union is strength," and "Where there's a will, there's a way," and, following the noble example of their American sisters, they will be sure to succeed.

Though the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers has no integral connection with the University, the recent annual meeting and the demonstration attending it, cannot fail to bring the College into favorable notice, and to lend additional strength to the Society. The chief gain will be to the Science Faculty, within whose province the scope of the Society lies, and besides doing good work, it will receive an increasing appreciation. There will be a personal gain to the students as well; they are brought into prominence, and when there is work to be done, their claims are likely to receive consideration. To mingle with so many great engineers, who, above all others, are working out the destinies of this country, is to catch their spirit and work along the lines they have laid down. Canadian engineering has only been plotted out, and there is abundant scope for energy and ability in filling in the details. It is reassuring to know that the men of McGill are coming in for their share in the labour.

The directors of the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby have decided to erect an immense gymnasium for the students. This, combined with toboggan slide, skating rink, riding school, lawn tennis, etc., furnishes to the pupils of the Ontario Ladies' College a course of physical training unequalled in Canada and unsurpassed on this continent.

The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia is in its thirty-ninth year, and is the largest women's medical college in the world. It matriculates this year 160 students, among whom are one each from Japan, China and Australia, the others being from nearly every State in the Union. Its course consists of three years, with an additional year's study which is optional with the students, but which is recommended by the institution. An effort is being made to endow a Chair of "Preventive Medicine."

FLOWERS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

ON A FOUNTAIN.

(Plato.)

These waters birth to Cytherea gave,
Or, bathing here, she beautified the wave.

DEDICATORY VERSES.

Phœbus, this bow and quiver now are thine,
Hung high by Promachus within thy shrine:
But, from the quiver if thou miss the darts,
These lie deep-buried in his foemen's hearts.

A LOVER'S PRAYER.

(Rufinus.)

When haughty Rhodope I chance to meet,
Disdainful looks my salutation greet:
If fragrant wreaths I hang above her door,
She tears them down, and tramps them on the floor.
Come, then, grey hairs! come, wrinkles, take the field!
For ye can force proud Rhodope to yield.

THE COMPLAINT OF A CICADA.

(Author uncertain.)

Remorseless shepherds! wherefore tear away
A lone cicada from her dewy spray?
The road-side songster of the nymphs, I rove,
At noon shrill-chirping 'mid the shady grove.
The blackbird, thrush, and starling should be slain—
These are the robbers of the farmer's grain;
But I, who ne'er the husbandman annoy,
Should live, my leaves and dewdrops to enjoy.

AN EPITAPH.

(Dioscorides.)

Eight sons, who lie this monument below,
Demæneta sent forth against the foe.
Moved to no tears, she cried, when all was o'er,
"Sparta! for thee my valiant sons I bore!"

THE FIB.

(Paulus Silentiarius.)

Sweet are the smiles of Lais, sweet her sighs,
And sweet the tears that tremble in her eyes.
Last eve (ye know I ne'er have suffer'd aught
To cloud her joy) I found her deep in thought,
And pale with grief. She droop'd her graceful head
Low on my breast, and tears unnumber'd shed.
Like drops of dew they glisten'd on her cheek,
I kiss'd them, faltering, "Dearest Lais, speak!
Why do'st thou weep?" She whisper'd, "O, my Love!
I weep to think that thou perchance wilt prove
False to thy Lais, leaving her—to die!"
She fibb'd so sweetly—I forgave the lie.

DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE.

(Author uncertain.)

Thus Jove to Cupid: "Cruel boy!
Thy bow and arrows I'll destroy."
"Threat not!" the urchin answer'd, "or
I'll change you to a swan once more."

BETRAYED.

(Meleager.)

O gleaming Lamp! O holy Night!
No witnesses but you
Were present when with fond delight
We pledged our vows anew:
He swore that he would love me ever,
And I, that I would leave him never.

We vowed before you two alone,
To him my heart I gave:
But now, alas! his love is gone,
'Twas written on the wave,
And thou, bright Lamp, do'st oft discover
In Helen's arms my faithless lover!

Montreal.

GEO. MURRAY.

Contributions.

THE NATURAL METHOD OF TEACHING FRENCH.

The study of French claims a good deal of attention in the Province of Quebec. This demand arises in the exigencies of commercial life, and it does not appear that the interests of any class are opposed to it. As the French majority in the Province becomes relatively greater, it will be more and more necessary to acquire their language.

However, it is French *for use* that is so much desired. It is not enough to be able to read and translate; we must know French colloquially. The object of this paper is to discuss a method of language-teaching which aims at this result in English schools.

The main fact about the conversational method is, that the learner hears and speaks only French from the very first. This does not mean that the instructor shall plunge in *medias res* with conversation in French. He would not be understood, attention would fail, and nothing would result but confusion and merriment. He can, however, show the class familiar objects, and give their names. Attributes of color, magnitude, etc., can be named in the same way. Verbs and adverbs can be interpreted by means of gesture. After a little the meaning of new forms can be explained by means of the vocabulary already organized. Meantime, the class have constant practice in speaking. They repeat new words and expressions, and ask and answer questions individually and in concert.

They also learn to read and write by reference to carefully arranged text-books, in which the circle of known forms is gradually extended by introducing new words and new constructions as they are needed for conversation. This text becomes the basis of the oral lessons, and the teacher then explains and employs all new forms before the text is studied by the pupils.

The rules of grammar are not neglected, but it is thought best not to spend too much time on them at first. When a boy has learnt that *la* is the feminine form of the article, and that *plume* is a feminine noun, he is still very apt to say *le plume*; but when he has heard and has used the correct form a number of times, he will make no such mistake. The few principles of syntax necessary in the first stages of study can be explained in French as soon as they are needed. Systematic grammar is taken up when the pupils have acquired a practical mastery of the more ordinary forms of speech. At this stage the special reading texts, already referred to, can be superseded by selections from general literature suitable to the attainments of the class.

I do not attempt here to describe the various devices employed by the skilful teacher to explain the meaning of new expressions. The outline which I have given may help the reader to receive the statement that it is possible to proceed from the first without making use of a single English word. Thus the names of things are associated with the things them-

selves—language with thought—without translating, and the essential habit of thinking in French is soon acquired.

There is no question, in this case, of the sacrifice of mental discipline to practical utility. The soundness of the pedagogic principles on which the work proceeds is never called in question, so far as I am aware. The habit of attention is fostered, because the work can be made interesting to people. The memory training is excellent, because the principle of association, stated above, is correct, and because a repetition drill, so essential to thorough teaching, must attend the practice of reducing everything learned to immediate use.

But the advocate of this system must meet the objection, that its methods are not suited to the conditions that obtain in public schools. Not a few teachers, we are told, have been unsuccessful in this kind of teaching. This is the crucial point of the whole question. However, there are special reasons why the method should succeed in this Province, and at this time.

Excellent text-books (the Berlitz series, for example) have been issued within the past few years, in which the subject matter is presented in systematic form. This will very much reduce the chance of failure. Very many of our teachers are able to speak French with more or less fluency, and the students of the Normal School are now trained in the use of the method. Again, a practical knowledge of French is more necessary here than elsewhere. It is worth while to make a thorough effort.

But the question of feasibility must be referred at last to the test of experience. The trial is being made in the Protestant schools of Montreal by ingrafting the new method upon the old, and the experiment will be watched with interest. Meantime, a hasty judgment should not be passed. The report of the University School Examinations for 1888 contains a criticism of the answering of candidates prepared under the Normal method of teaching. I take it that the High School of Montreal is the institution referred to. I hope it is fair to point out that the students in question had never received instruction in any but the usual classical method. It has not been thought wise to change the method of teaching in the case of students who have been learning French for several years; indeed, the new method is not used exclusively, as yet, in any class in the High School. In the lower grades it forms a part of the course. The A. A. examinations must not be regarded as a test of the success of the new plan for several years to come.

It should be remembered, too, that a complete mastery of French is not promised, as a result of this teaching, in English schools. My own view is, that pupils will learn as much French as they do now, but it will not be the same French. To make a somewhat vague distinction, they will know more of the language of every-day life and less of the language of classic literature, and especially they will be able to understand and to employ whatever forms of the language they require.

H. H. CURTIS.

HOUSEHOLD LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

The songs of childhood are universal. Voice answers to voice in the language of infancy across the ocean of time and space.

The wail of the Grecian babe is echoed by the child of the Indian savage, and the prattling infant on the pauper's knee crows with the darling of queens and mingles her tears with his.

In Eastern Hindostan and classic Greece and Rome, in the Romance tongues and our later English, the same lisping words, sweet to a parent's ear, are breathed on baby lips—"Papa," "Mamma,"—this was the language of Grecian tongues two thousand years ago, and as long before the Greek speech arose, was lisped by the Indian child. So was it with their earliest words, so is it with their household songs. An English mother sings above the cradle of her sleeping child, lullabies which crooned the Spartan babe to sleep and soothed the future Cæsar and Marcellus.

In the household lays of Rome, especially, there is a simplicity and home-felt delight, which unconsciously charms our hearts, and we listen to them as to the echoes of some old sweet song which lulled us to rest in our infant days. Some are very beautiful in their sweetness and smooth-flown melody. One familiar to every Roman ear and sung by every Roman hearth, was commonly known as:

"QUIESCE, CARISSIMA!"

"Quiesce-la, Baby, up in arbore!"

Canas agitat ventus when spirans lente.

Quum the bough frangitur pupa will fall

Corruent pupula, canaeque all!"

In this cradle song, the rapid tripping metre is intended to suggest the swaying of branches in a summer breeze. The household songs of Rome were peculiarly rich in these lullabies, of which, unfortunately very few have come down to us. Livy mentions, Ann. Lib. LXIV. Cap 6, 1-16, a list of some seventeen which were used in vain in putting L. Cornelius Sulla to sleep the day his father was made Prætor.

A song dear to the heart of Cæsar, and which is said to have suggested to him the idea which Virgil so grandly utters: "Rome bounds her dominions by the earth, her fame by the stars," is the beautiful little lyric:

FELIS VIOLINAQUE.

"Hey diddle, diddle!"

Felis et fiddle,

Bos transultavit the moon.

Fecit canem ridere,

Such ludum videre,

Platinaque currit cum spoon!"

Catullus, who loved children and all that pertained to them, and was fonder of his "liberi" than his "libri," delighted, in his old age, in writing songs for his "Carissimi nepotes," as he was fond of calling them. In one he represents a dialogue as taking place between a favorite grandchild and himself. The lullaby is short, and was engraved on the head piece of the cradle:

Catulus, Catulus, where have you been?

Londini, re, fui ut viderem queen.

Catulus, quid visum est Londinum!

Murem parvam sub cella persécutus sum."

The song may still be seen in any *crib* of Catullus. One little piece, which I must not overlook, is almost unique. It is an anniversary ode, attributed to Horace, but on rather doubtful authority, and appears only in Ed. Boekk. Lib. III. Ode 31. It is entitled :

"AD J. H."

"Parvus Jack Horner
Sedit in corner,
Edens his Christmas pie;
Inseruit thumb,
Extraxit a plumb,
'Quam bonus,' he said, 'puer' I!"

Some of these lays aim at combining instruction with pleasure, and convey a useful lesson, or relate the story of some remarkable individual. From these I select one, nameless and authorless, a kind of "vade mecum" to everyone, whose popular character seems to stamp it "pro bono publico:"

Jack et Jill
Scanderunt hill
Referre water festi
Procubuit Jack
Fecit cranium crack
Et volvens Jill came post him.

Verses of this kind were much affected by some of the pastoral poets in the Augustan age. Virgil, in one of his delightful letters to Maecenas, mentions an eclogue which he intended to write for the niece of Augustus, to be called "Habuit Maria parvam lamb." Whether he ever fulfilled his purpose we cannot tell, as no further mention is made of the song. In the same letter he inserts a copy of some verses in the style of his intended eclogue, which, he assures Maecenas, are really and truly his own, fondly styling them his "versiculos." Unfortunately, a portion of the epistle has been destroyed, and only the name "Bo-peepula," and the last line is preserved :

* * * * *

"Ferrentque candas post 'em."

Another little favorite was the "Bell Song," "Tinit Campanula," whose popularity was rivalled only by the one commencing "Quis trucidit Robin?"

In the Roman child's delight in these lullabies may be seen the foretaste of his love for war and bloodshed in more mature years.

Cicero seldom lays aside his legal duties for the lighter employment of poetic composition; when he does, we confidently expect a treat, and are rarely disappointed. In one of his songs, of which I quote the opening lines, he evidently intends to inculcate an ethical lesson :

"Unus, duo,
Fige shoe O!
Tres, quattuor,
Claude the door! etc.

In closing, let me quote a short metrical tale, which seems to be a "Harvest-home" song, to be chanted at the close of the rye and barley harvest, and which appears to be the Roman counterpart of the nursery rhyme of "King Cophetua and the beggar maid," with the wedding omitted :

Cano carmen sixpence,
A corbis plena rye,
Viginti aves quattuor
Percocti in a pie.

Quum the pie opertus est
Tum canit avium grex;
Nonne suavis cibus hoc
Locari ante rex?

Fuit rex in counting-house,
Estimans his numens;
Regina in culina was,
Bread et mel consumens.

In horto stetit maiden,
Suspendens ubi clothes;
Venit parves avus out,
Et rapuit sua nose.

JOHLE JOHNR.

THE ADVENTURES OF MAN-HOOLAFFS.

Know then, Sire, that thy servant, the great traveller, Man-hoolaffs, had seen many strange sights in this his last journey, among which is that strange animal that is called Dude, in our country thought fabulous, but there in Khan-Ada living domesticated, and not wild as other travellers have said. In form and appearance it is like unto a man, save that the head is hollow and the legs thereof like sticks. Now, the men of Khan-Ada are a perverse generation, and go to extremes (like unto their climate, which is like unto Gehenna in summer, but in winter colder than the snows of Ararat), for they believe in the teachings of their great prophet, Dar-Ouin, who said—"Behold all men are descended from apes and monkeys (may dogs devour the shadow of his grandfather), and they talked much of "natural selection" and "survival of the fittest" (which Dar-Ouin taught), and thy servant Man-hoolaffs learnt their teachings, and he said to the people of Khan-Ada—"Verily, these doctrines are good, but may it not be that you are descended from this animal the 'Dude,' that I see around tame, for in outward shape it is like unto you, and may be, after millions of years, a man might evolve." Then were the Khan-Adians wroth, and said unto Man-hoolaffs—"Comest thou from the East to insult us? get thou hence to Sheol," and thy slave departed quickly.

But, Commander of the Faithful, the strangest adventure that befel me in my travels was in the chief city of Khan-Ada, which is on the river Saintl-Orens. For Man-hoolaffs walked one day, and he looked up and beheld, through fair grounds, a large house which looked like unto a dry goods box, and entering by the door he saw a hall meanly ornamented, and in it men struggling like wild beasts, in a doorway, with shrieks and howls, and he said unto an onlooker—"Who be these fools?" and he said—"These were once men from Wa-bac, but now have come to this place, which men call Mag-il, and belong to the sects of the first and second Medi-kals, who are ghouls who carve human flesh," and I fled from thence and went into the hall of another house, which was empty, and soon there passed by me a curious thing; for its face was like unto a maiden, and on its head was a cap with a square black board on top, and on its back a black gown, and shape it had none; and I turned to him who kept the door and said—"Lo! what is this thing that I see?" and he said, mocking—"Its name is legion, for they are many. Know, stranger, that this is one of those called Ladas-Teudens, who learn here

in the hall of the Arts all things, even as the Arts-men, and some wish to be even as the Medi-kals, to carve human flesh; but this is not yet;" and many other things I saw there, for I came upon a company of a few men talking and debating, and I said—"What do ye?" and I was answered—"We are Siens men, and we wish to have our yearly feast; but, behold, some men of Siens think only of themselves, and say—'Wherefore have we this yearly feast, and why should we give our money? lo! we will make our names even like Montreal streets, which men call mud, and it may be that Siens will have no feast this year!'" And the company which I saw was sad on this account, thinking that the men of Siens were not as those of former years, who had fun and jollity, and lived and feasted, and worked in friendship and good feeling.

And the Sultan said to Man-hoolaffs—"Great are thou, 'O! Man-hoolaffs' at lying, for I know those things whereof ye speak, and most of all the last are untrue, for I have seen many Siens-men, but none like these." Therefore, he called his servants, and said—"Take Man-hoolaffs hence, and bend him even as the letter V, and take rods, and leave no skin on the apex thereof," and it was done.

L'HOMME QUI RIT.

McGill News.

McGill will be well to the front in the Carnival Drive. There are dark rumors to the effect that the citizens and strangers will be astonished at the originality and daring of the designs.

The Arts Dinner was held at the Balmoral Hotel, on Friday evening. The Science Dinner takes place 1st February. An account of these important events will appear in next issue of THE GAZETTE.

Last year the men of '88 met after Convocation, and appointed a secretary, to whom each solemnly agreed to write at the New Year. As yet, two letters only have been received, and the secretary is weeping salt tears for the iniquity of his vanished comrades.

A meeting of lady-students was held on Friday, the 18th inst., to discuss the advisability of having an entertainment, similar to that of last year. After debating the *pros* and *cons* of the question, it leaked out that the junior years intended giving an entertainment for 89's lady-graduates, and wished to take the responsibility on their own shoulders. The fourth year president, Miss Reid, in a few words expressed the appreciation felt by herself and other members of her class at this delicate attention, and then closed the meeting.

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

The Ladies' Reading-room has assumed a most decided holiday aspect, and it is evident that Father Christmas did not forget this corner of "psychic lore" when making his rounds. New pictures, inkstand, basket, and blotter, combine the useful and ornamental in such a way as to command the admiration and appreciation of all.

The members of the gymnastic class, so far, number seventeen. They attacked the rings, trapezes, and horizontal bars on Wednesday, the 9th January, for the first time, and we have not yet heard of any broken bones.

Miss Ritchie, B.A., President of the Delta Sigma Society for '88, was unanimously elected an honorary member at the last meeting.

EXAMINATIONS.

The following completes the list of results of the Christmas Examinations in the Faculty of Applied Science:—

MOULDING AND FOUNDING.

SECOND AND THIRD YEARS.—Class I.—Mooney and Wingham, equal; Middleton and Williams, equal. Class II.—Redpath, Ramsey.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Le Rossignol, Adams, Lawrie. Class II.—Rutherford, Copeland, Cunningham, Simpson, Mitchell, Murphy, and Smart, equal; Wainwright, Stevenson, Fraser, Warren, Denis. Class III.—Tasker, Bolton, Featherston, Klock, Ryan.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—Stone. Class II.—Walker, Russell, Stuart. Class III.—McCrea, Middleton, and Schwitzer, equal; Bickerdike and Wingham, equal; Williams, Bulman.

THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.—Class I.—Antliff and Strong, equal; Lea, Tuplin. Class II.—Mattie, McFarlane, Denison, McLennan. Class III.—Mooney and Naismith, equal; Hawkins; Addie and Redpath, equal; Ellacott; Reed and Rexford, equal.

GERMAN.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—None. Class II.—Walker. Class III.—Middleton.

THIRD YEAR.—Class I.—Cunningham, Davis, Rutherford, Ramsay. Class II.—McCrea, Bolton. Class III.—Bickerdike, Mitchell, Purves, Smart, Murphy.

EXHIBITION AND PRIZE LIST.

The following Exhibitions and Prizes have been awarded:—

The British Association Exhibition to A. W. Strong (4th year).

A Scott Exhibition to S. R. Lea (3rd year).

A Scott Exhibition to E. A. Stone (2nd year).

The Greenshields Prizes for the best Summer Reports to M. N. Hersey (4th year), for his Paper on "Dextrine," and to R. S. Lea (3rd year), for his Paper on "Charlottetown Water Supply."

The Burland Chemistry Prize to W. H. H. Walker (2nd year).

The Prize in Levelling to G. W. Mooney (3rd year).

MEETING OF CORPORATION.

The regular meeting of the Corporation was held on Wednesday, January 23rd. The following exemptions for session 1888-9 were reported,—Governor-General, 11; governors, Arts, 6; Donalds, 10; Normal School, 5; affiliated colleges, 54; benefactors, 67; total, 153.

A report was presented by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts on the number of students in that department, as follows:—The total number of students in the Faculty of Arts is 310, being an increase over

last year of 30, and an increase over 1887 of 76. The increase this year is entirely in the number of men, of whom there are 33 more than last year. The total number of women is about the same as last year, being 105 against 108—but there is amongst these a very gratifying increase in the number of undergraduates, viz., 35 as against 26 at the same time in 1888, ten of these undergraduates are from outside Montreal. There is also a considerable increase in the number of men undergraduates, 119 as compared with 100 in 1888. The total number of undergraduates is 154 as against 126 in 1888. The number of matriculated students is 197, viz.: 150 men and 47 women. The total number in the faculty has doubled in about five years, viz.: 310 as against 157 in 1884. The number of men has doubled in fourteen years. The number in all the faculties has doubled in about twenty-five years (576 in 1888 as against 201 in 1863). Non-matriculated students are termed "occasional." They take fewer than three of the undergraduate classes.

The above report does not include students of other faculties, a considerable number of whom attend the lectures of the professors in arts; nor does it include students in arts in the affiliated colleges elsewhere in the province.

Reports of attendance in the faculties and affiliated institutions were presented, from which it appeared that in the Faculty of Law there are 13 students, in Medicine 257, in Arts—men 205, women 105, in Applied Science 70, in Morrin College (Quebec) 34, St. Francis College (Richmond) 11, and in the McGill Normal School 94 teachers in training, making a total of 789, exclusive of students in the affiliated theological colleges who are not reckoned, except when taking courses of lectures in the Faculty of Arts.

The report of the Library Committee showed a total of nearly 28,000 volumes and a great increase in the number of readers. An appeal was made for additional shelf-room and increased reading room accommodation. Many valuable donations were acknowledged, which will appear in the printed report.

The report of the Peter Redpath Museum Committee referred to the improvements made in the botanical collections, which now contained 7,362 species, represented by 10,300 specimens, all properly labelled and arranged; to valuable additions to the other collections, and to the large number of students deriving benefits from the museum and the classes carried on therein. The issue of museum memoirs on specimens had been commenced. The number of visitors had been 1,500, besides students working in the museum, classes from schools and many parties of visitors not recorded. The collections and means of study in geology, zoology and botany might now be considered unrivalled in this country for educational purposes.

The report of the Observatory referred to the meteorological and time service, as well as to special work in relation to sun spots, to determinations of longitude and to the education of students.

The Normal School report testified to the continued excellence and prosperity of that institution, and

especially to the increasing number of students from the country. Reference was made to the benefits derived from the new arrangements for the education of the academy class in the college, to the recent codification of the regulations, and to the erection of a workshop for the boys of the Model School, in which the teachers in training would also have opportunity of learning methods of manual training.

The Annual Report to the visitor was submitted by the Principal, referring to the matters contained in the above special reports, to the losses of the University by death, to new appointments, to the condition, progress and wants of the several faculties and affiliated institutions, to the relations of the University, to the schools and to provincial legislation, to the public aids to the University, and many other topics of educational interest. The report showed that the University had now more than 1,400 professional graduates, of whom nearly all are usefully employed in their several professions, and many have attained to the highest positions. Of the professional graduates, at least 130 are Bachelors of Arts, and the number of graduates in Arts in course is 394. The report, or an abstract of it, with the statement of income and expenditure, will be published as soon as possible.

After routine business relating to appointment of examiners, etc., it was announced that His Excellency the Governor-General had signified his pleasure to visit the University on Friday, February 8, and a programme of proceedings was submitted, with a draft of an address to be presented to His Excellency on the occasion.

Societies.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The sixth regular meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held on Friday, Jan. 11th; the attendance was not as good as usual, but the programme was an admirable one. Miss Hunter, in an able and comprehensive essay on "The General Aspect of the Renaissance," made a fitting opening to the winter's work. Miss Abbott followed with an essay on "The Literature of the Renaissance," which was well prepared, and thoroughly appreciated.

The critic, Miss Williams, did her duty in a few well-rounded periods, after which Miss Finlay read a charming selection from Washington Irving.

The Theo Dora Society met, as usual, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th. Miss McCoy read an essay on the Geography of China. Miss Binmore, in a carefully prepared paper, treated the same country from its historical point of view. These essays form the first of a series bearing exclusively upon China and India, which will constitute the programme for the remainder of the present college year. It is hoped that the more detailed information thus to be obtained may increase interest, and that eventually other important fields may be taken up in the same manner. Miss Craig gave a reading.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

Subjects to be considered on the next three Sabbaths are as follows:

Jan. 27th.—How to Follow Christ. Matt. 5-14.

Feb. 3rd.—Missionary.

Feb. 10th.—What Profit? Matt. 16-26.

During his holiday trip, the President, D. J. Evans, met some of the Dartmouth students. The Dartmouth boys are endeavouring, with good prospects of success, to secure the erection of a College Y.M.C.A. building, to cost \$10,000.

Our own building is still in the future, yet still in prospect. If it is to be built at all, we are every day coming nearer the date of its erection, and should not let our endeavours in its behalf flag. The success of an enterprise consists much in its being a live issue, and in its being constantly kept before those who should be interested in it. Each member can assist in hastening the date of our building's erection by showing his own interest in and desire for it.

Remember that the usual weekly prayer-meeting is held every Tuesday evening in the Arts' building, class-room No. 1, at 7 to 7.30 p.m.

The 19th annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Ontario and Quebec will be held in Ottawa, Jan. 31st to Feb. 4th.

An interesting programme, consisting of papers and addresses by prominent members of the Association, has been prepared.

Among those who have consented to prepare addresses or papers are the following:

C. S. Gzowski (chairman). Report of the Provincial Executive Committee.

Hon. S. H. Blake. "Personal Effort in Association Work."

Rev. Dr. McTavish, Toronto. "Why we Ought to Support the Y.M.C.A.," and "Preparation for Service."

Rev. Dr. Wells, Montreal. "How Best to be Organized and Managed."

A paper on the relation of the Y.M.C.A. to Foreign Missions, is to be read by the deputation from McGill.

By the kind invitation of Mr. Holden, the officers and members of the Y.M.C.A. met in his residence to spend a social hour on the evening of Saturday last. The gathering was quite informal, and those who were present enjoyed a very pleasant evening.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Friday, the 11th of Jan., the above society held its first regular meeting for this term. The principal business was the election of the Special Committee on Programmes. Of the gentlemen nominated, the following were elected: Messrs. Gibson, Kinghorn, Henderson, Ryan, Shuttleworth.

In the absence of Mr. Robertson, the essayist, Mr. Le Rossignol opened the programme by reading Dickens' description of the "Formal Couple."

The debate appointed for the evening was on the subject: "Resolved—That an Art's course is beneficial to the farmer's son."

Mr. Tolmie led the affirmative, supported by Messrs. Pritchard and Moore. The negative was sustained by Mr. Craik, followed by Mr. Sutherland. Though a difficult subject to handle, the debate was ably conducted, and resulted in a victory for the affirmative.

Friday, Jan. 18th.—The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, the President in the chair.

After the routine business, the report of the committee appointed to make arrangements for an inter-collegiate debate with the Presbyterian College, was read and accepted. It has been decided to hold the debate in the theatre of the Redpath Museum, on the evening of Feb. 1st. Sir Wm. Dawson has been requested to preside at the meeting and to deliver the decision. The subject chosen for debate is: "Resolved, that a limited monarchy is the most perfect form of Government." Messrs. Harvey, Law, and J. Robertson, Arts, have been tentatively appointed as speakers.

When the report had been received, the programme for the evening was commenced with an essay by Mr. Garth, "A Sketch of the Life of Principal Dawson." The subject for debate was, "Resolved, that a two cent postage system would be beneficial to Canada."

Mr. J. A. Elliott opened for the affirmative, and Mr. Hall, in the absence of the appointed leader for the negative. Mr. Elliott was supported by Messrs. McDougall (2nd year) and Kinghorn; Mr. Hall, by Mr. Archibald. Decision was given in favour of the affirmative.

Mr. R. P. McKenzie, critic for the evening, closed the programme by a short criticism of its events.

The attendance was somewhat slim.

 Personals.

Geo. W. McKinon, M.D., '89, is located in Eureka, California. We hope that he also "has found it."

E. J. Elderkin, M.D., '84, has returned to college for a short time, and will "go across" in the spring.

J. H. McLellan, M.D., '84, and now practising in Tignish, P.E.I., has taken to himself a better half. Long may he flourish in the "land of spuds."

J. P. Ball, B.A.Sc., '87, assistant-superintendent of the Charlottetown Water Works, came all the way from Prince Edward Island to attend the meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers—and to see the town.

J. W. Spencer, B.A.Sc., '74, A.M., Ph.D., F.G.S., has just been appointed State Geologist of Georgia, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him, especially in connection with the discovery of the ancient river courses of America.

In the Government expedition under Surveyor-General C. W. Nish, sent out to Lisgar, a town in the Sierras, to observe the eclipse of the sun on the 1st January, Mr. J. W. Moffatt, B.A.Sc., had a place among other prominent scientists.

At the examinations held for leave to study law, held recently in this city, Mr. F. W. Hibbard, B.A.,

'86, crowned the list, and Mr. Hall, '90 Arts, and Mr. Ryan, '92 Arts, also passed very creditably. These gentlemen were at a very great disadvantage, owing to the Christmas examinations having been closed only two weeks previously.

Sporting.

HOCKEY.

MCGILL AND CRYSTAL.

There was a fair crowd of spectators in the Crystal Rink on the night of 24th January, to see a friendly hockey match between the McGill and Crystal teams. Neither side showed first-class form, and the match was inclined to be ragged. In the first half the Crystals had things pretty much their own way, and got puck between the posts six times, while McGill only succeeded in scoring once. In the second half, however, McGill showed up in better shape, and won three goals to the Crystal's two, leaving the score at the finish—Crystals, 8, McGill 4. The weak point of the college was the defence; the forwards did some excellent work, and showed a good idea of combination and team play, but they lacked support from behind, while the Crystals were particularly strong at those points.

The teams were as follows:—

<i>McGill.</i>	<i>Position.</i>	<i>Crystal.</i>
Holden.....	Goal.....	Scanlan
Walsh.....	Point.....	Gauthier
Meighen.....	Cover-Point.....	Boon
Hamilton.....	Forwards. {	McDonald
Jamieson.....		Lee
Fry.....		McCabe
Kinghorn.....		Brown
Referee, D. A. Elliott.		
Umpires, T. McAnulty and H. Jamieson.		

MEDICINE VS. SCIENCE.

On the 16th January the inter-faculty match between Medicine and Science was played by the following teams:

<i>Medicine.</i>	<i>Position.</i>	<i>Science.</i>
Shanks.....	Goal.....	Ramsay
R. A. Walsh.....	Point.....	Smaile
J. A. Walsh.....	Cover Point.....	Mattice
Hamilton.....	Forwards {	Rankin
W. Walsh.....		Walker
White.....		Jamieson
Holden.....		Russel

At the start the teams seemed very nearly equal, the puck flying from one goal to the other with surprising rapidity, but it was soon seen to spend more time at the Science goal. For a while Ramsay kept his post well, but in about twenty minutes he was passed and a goal scored for Medicine, by Holden. Play had not long been resumed before half-time was called. On changing ends the game continued with energy. Several times the medical goal was threatened by Russel, but Shanks was not to be passed, and Medicine won the second game. The last game was short and scored in favor of the medicals, though the Science men made a brave resistance. Kinghorn acted as referee.

AN AFTERNOON IN DECEMBER.

This is the place, yet scarcely would I know
Yon rugged mountain, white with fallen snow,
The tall pines rooking to the icy blast,
The sky with pallid drifting clouds o'ercast:
The talking tarn, the singing streamlet dumb,
Nor tribe of bird, nor insect's cheerful hum:
The faint horizon line, the shortening day,
The mist-veiled landscape, dull and cold and grey;
The river locked in sullen, rigid rest,
Where late the ships danced o'er its heaving breast,
The shrinking sparrows huddled on the bough
That leafless sways, their sole, frail refuge now;
And children hast'ning home with winged feet,
From school's dull round released, with laughter sweet,
Or graver college men and maids sedate,
Adown the avenue and past the gate.
But ah! a sight more sad, with head low bent,
See yonder beggar on his staff now leant,
And trembling paused to stretch a pleading hand,
Dumb want's pathetic, eloquent demand.
And far I see the fair cathedral rise,
Soft outlined on the sombre winter skies,
A sculptured unity, a carved prayer,
Amid the world's discordance and its care;
While, hark! outrings the sleigh bell's silver chime,
The Northland's music for her poet's rhyme,
Which, wand'ring far, her exile sons in dreams
Shall constant hear by alien mount and streams.
But quick his wand the brisk lamplighter springs,
And sudden radiance on the darkness flings:
'Tis day's delaying, lingering eclipse,
Night's mystery for the city's heart and lips.

EROL GERVASE.

Between the Lectures.

Joe Beef is dead. Where will the freshmen get lunch now?

A farmer always wants the earth. Without it he could do nothing.

Requisites for a Punch Joke: * — ()
[] — Foot Note.

Why is the head of a bald man like heaven? Because there is no parting there.

Q.—Who was the first extensive business operator?

A.—Noah, who floated a limited company.

Q.—When was the first money-order drawn?

A.—When Pharaoh received a check on the bank of Red Sea.

We have it on the authority of Wordsworth that "Heaven lies about us in our infancy," and we think it rather unfair.

Subject for a debating society—If a Mormon has eight wives, and one of them dies, how much of a widower is he, if any?

The Dean—"With what kind of rigor does pneumonia set in?"

Student—"Rigor mortis!"

Freshman making his *debüt* at the Occidental;—"If there is anything I dote on, it is jellied calves' heads."

Senior (derisively)—"Such egotism."

Professor: What are cilia?

Student: Cilia are some kind of projection from the body of an animal, which enable it to move.

A novel method for the preparation of nitrogen has been discovered. Mr. X—, of the third year, Medicine, will give full information as to the process.

According to the latest teachings in surgery, a patient who does not take the physician's advice, is to be

sent to the cemetery where they build ice castles with fire clay.

The following answer was written to the question, "Describe a typical vertebræ?" "A typical vertebræ has two legs for locomotion, two arms for prehension, and thirty-two teeth."

Two ladies in Edinburgh were sisters; of their husbands—one was dead, the other was in India. The widow remarked to a friend on the warmth of a concert room, who replied, thinking it was her sister, "Not nearly so warm as where your husband is."

Two versions—"Introduce me to Miss Fairley. You know her well enough." "Yes, but I don't know you well enough," or "Why did you introduce Mr. A—to Miss Fairley? You know me better than him." "That's just the reason I did not introduce you."

The professor in Chemistry was distributing the class slips to be filled up.

Prof.: (to freshie)—"I have two kinds of slips here. Which kind shall I give you?"

Freshie—"I think you might give me a green one; I'm green enough for anything."

Graduate, zealous for his *Alma Mater's* property to professor, zealous for the department of botany, who was collecting specimens—"Hi, there! plucking flowers is forbidden."

The graduate was dazed when he found it was not a freshman he was admonishing.

College World.

The State University of Oregon has 150 women students.

Eleven women are studying in the University of Lund, in Sweden.

Women painters are going to open an exhibition of their works in Brussels.

Rev. Ida C. Hultin, a graduate of Michigan University, has charge of a Unitarian Church at Des Moines, Ia., and preaches twice every Sunday. Her congregation has more than doubled in two years.

The *Englishwoman's Review* says: "We cannot yet rival our cousins in America in the facilities they possess for practising law; but so far as our universities can give legal honors they have, for the first time, done so in two cases this year. Miss Eliza Orme obtained the degree of L.L.B. from the London University, and Miss Letitia Washington obtained a similar honor in the Royal Irish University."

In Russia, a country which is generally regarded as steeped in barbarism, an Imperial Ukase has empowered women to study pharmacy. In Sweden the postal and telegraphic services have been open to women for the last quarter of a century, and since 1871 they have had access to the Universities, and to the study and practice of medicine. In Austria the government has given a grant towards the training of women as apothecaries and chemists.

Miss Mary A. Greene, who lately graduated with honors at the Boston University Law School, has translated for the *Chicago Law Times* a work on "The Woman Lawyer," by Prof. Louis Frank. Prof. Frank was one of Mlle. Popelin's supporters in her recent effort to secure admission to the Brussels bar. His work is said to be interesting and exhaustive. The translation is made with the author's permission, and will run through several issues of the *Law Times*, beginning with the current number.

Correspondence.

FRESHMAN AND SOPHOMORE.

Editors of the University Gazette:—

DEAR SIRs,—It must be really amusing to the majority of your readers to note the inordinately generous spirit in which "Senior" deals with the above question in THE GAZETTE of the 11th January. In verity, one might be led to think the millennium was at hand.

The Faculty of Medicine may be somewhat conservative in its traditions as to the sphere proper to freshmen, and other matters of discipline, but surely the spectacle of freshmen superseding seniors in positions of precedence and advantages would, to say the least of it, be obnoxious to a community even fanatical in so-called liberality. Of course, the poor, dear little things must, and shall, be allowed the privileges pertinent to the verdant condition, but when it is suggested to have them play in the role of freshmen, soph. and senior, objection will be raised, at least by

Yours,

MEDICAL SOPH.

THE PRESS vs. STUDENTS.

Editors University Gazette:—

DEAR SIRs,—It is a singular fact that the press of this city, with few exceptions, has always arrayed itself against the medical student whenever that unhappy mortal becomes, as he unfortunately does too often, a subject of public discussion.

An instance of this occurred since our last issue, in which the respective virtues of the aforesaid Medicals, and those of a certain peripatetic professor were so discussed.

The students may have exceeded the bounds of propriety in ridiculing what, evidently to their minds, was a huge fraud; still, this was no reason why they should be so thoroughly misrepresented, more especially when it is remembered that the individual already referred to was the first to insinuate a charge of falsehood and insincerity against those of the students who tested his ability on the stage.

The tendency of such reports is to excite public indignation against the student by thus placing him in the worst possible light before the citizens, suggesting, perhaps, also to their minds the idea that the practical interest shown in our public institutions is

ill-repaid by those most benefited, namely—the students themselves.

It is to be hoped that, in future, the press will be more lenient, or at least just, in its criticisms.

Yours,

ÆSCULAPIUS.

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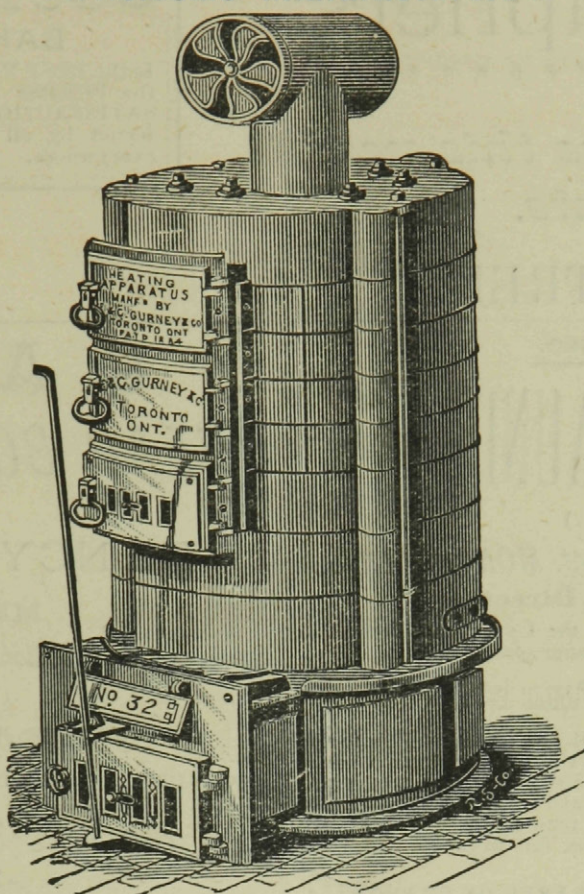
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

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